

41489



PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of:

Keith R. CARVER

Serial No.: **10/767,177**

Filed: **January 30, 2004**

For: **ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR WITH
ROTATABLE FASTENER**

Appeal No. _____

Group Art Unit: **2833**

Examiner: **F.O. Figueroa**

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Transmitted herewith is Applicant's Brief on Appeal in the above-identified application.

The items checked below are appropriate:

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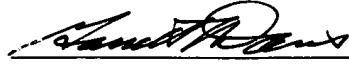
other than small entity - \$500.00
 small entity - \$250.00
 Applicant claims small entity status. 37 CFR 1.27.

Applicant(s) petition(s) for an extension of _____ month(s) to respond and submits herewith the fee of \$_____.

A check in the amount of \$ 250.00 is attached.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of the following fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 18-2220. A duplicate copy of this sheet is attached.

Any additional excess claim fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16.
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Dated: Sept 5, 2006

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BRIEF ON APPEAL

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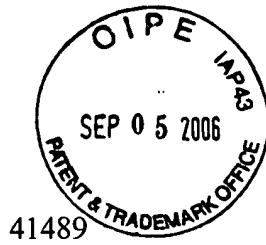
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BRIEF ON APPEAL

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Sir:

For the Appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the decision of January 5, 2006 finally rejecting claims 1-25 and 33-36, Applicant submits the following Brief on Appeal in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.192.

I. Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest in this application is the applicant, Cableco Technologies Corporation, by assignment from the inventor.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no related applications on appeal or involved in an interference.

III. Status of the Claims

Claims 1-25 and 33-36 are rejected in the January 5, 2006 Office Action finally rejecting the claims. Claims 26-32 and 37-39 are withdrawn from consideration.

IV. Status of the Amendments

No amendments were made after the final rejection.

V. Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter

The present invention is directed to an electrical connector and to an electrical connection between a first electrical conduit assembly 21 and a second electrical conduit assembly 31 as shown in Figures 1 and 3 and disclosed on pages 5-6 of the specification. As recited in claim 1, the first electrical conduit assembly 21 has a first conductive contact 41 shown as a bar or plate and having an aperture 43 therein. The assembly has a first fastener 61 that is rotatably received in the aperture in the contact 41. The first fastener 61 as shown in Figure 4 has a head member 63 and a body portion 65 with a threaded passageway 68. The threaded passageway 68 extends from the head member 63 to the distal end of the body portion 65 as shown in Figures 3 and 4. The distal end of the body portion 65 is swaged radially outward into a frustoconical configuration as described on page 8 of the specification. The swaged end prevents the first fastener from being accidentally removed from the aperture.

A second electrical conduit assembly 51 has a second conductive contact 53. In the embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 3, the contact 53 is a bar. A second fastener 71 extends outwardly from the second conductive contact and is adapted to be threadedly received by the passageway of the first fastener.

In one embodiment, a washer 27 as in claim 2 and shown in Figure 8 is disposed between the first conductive contact 41 and the head member 63. The aperture in the first conductive contact can be countersunk indicated by reference numbers 45 and 47 in Figures 8 and 9 to facilitate swaging. A spacer 81 having an opening can be disposed on the first fastener as shown in Figure 6 and recited in claim 5. A boot 93 as shown in Figures 11 and 12 can be attached to the first conductive contact to cover the head member.

Independent claim 16 is directed to a terminal for an electrical conduit as shown in Figures 1-4. The terminal 21 includes a conductive contact 41 having an aperture 43. A conductive securing member 61 has a support section 63 and first locking section 66. The conductive securing member 61 has a threaded passage 68 adapted to receive another terminal. The conductive securing member 61 further includes a support section 65 rotatably received in the aperture 43 and having the first locking section swaged radially outwardly into a frustoconical configuration after the support section is received in the aperture. A second locking section 81 is associated with the conductive contact 41 to resist removal of the conductive securing member by engaging the first locking section.

As shown in Figures 1-4, the second locking section 81 is in the form of a sleeve or spacer having a passage that receives the end of the conductive securing member. The distal end of the securing member is swaged to couple the second locking section to the securing member and the first locking section to the second locking section.

Independent claim 33 is similarly directed to an electrical connector including a first electrical conduit assembly 21 and a second electrical conduit assembly 51. The first electrical conduit assembly 21 has a first conductive contact 41 having an aperture 43. A first fastener 61 is rotatably received in the first aperture and having a head member 63 and body portion 68. A part of the body portion is swaged outwardly in a radial direction into a frustoconical configuration to prevent the fastener from being removed from the first aperture. The second electrical conduit assembly has a contact to threadedly engage the first fastener.

VI. Grounds of Rejection for Review

The following are the grounds for rejection for review:

- 1) Whether claims 1, 4, 15, 16-18 and 33-36 are anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).
- 2) Whether claims 2, 3, 19 and 20 are obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,975,821 to Kue under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).
- 3) Whether claims 5, 6 and 12 are obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,866,456 to Bentrim under 35 U.S.C. § 103.
- 4) Whether claims 7-10, 13, 14 and 22-25 are obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,775,730 to Rowls et al. under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).
- 5) Whether claims 11 and 21 are obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

VII. Grouping of the Claims

The claims do not stand or fall together. Each of the claims are separately patentable for the reasons discussed herein.

VIII. Argument

For the reasons discussed herein, the claims are not anticipated by or obvious over the art of record.

A. Rejection of Claims 1, 4, 15-18 and 33-36

Claims 1, 4, 15-18 and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause. Claims 1, 4 and 15 are not anticipated.

1. Claims 1, 4 and 15 are Not Anticipated by Krause

Independent claim 1 is not anticipated over Krause since Krause fails to disclose each feature of the claimed invention. Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) requires that the cited reference disclose each and every feature of the claimed invention. Independent claim 1 is directed to an electrical connector including a first electrical conduit assembly having a first conductive contact with an aperture and a first fastener rotatably received in the aperture where the first fastener has a head member and a body portion and a threaded passageway extending from the head member to a distal end of the body portion and where the distal end of the body portion is swaged radially outward into a substantially frustoconical configuration. Claim 1 further recites a second electrical conduit assembly having a second conductive contact and a

fastener extending from the second conductive contact to be threadedly received in the passageway of the first fastener.

Krause discloses a cable lug having a defined contact surface in the form of a bead on a contact surface. The lug has an axial passage with a top end and a bottom end. The bottom end of the lug has an annular shaped flange spaced outwardly from the axial passage as shown in Figure 3. The annular flange is also spaced inwardly from the outer surface of the lug and thus has a thickness less than the thickness of the lug. The threaded passage (not shown) of the lug of Krause extends along the length of the lug. The annular flange of Krause being spaced outwardly from the inner surface of the lug and does not define a threaded passageway as claimed. Thus, Krause does not have a fastener having a head member and a body portion and a threaded passageway extending from the head portion to the distal end of the body portion as claimed. Krause further fails to disclose a distal end of a body portion being swaged radially outward into a frustoconical configuration. The annular flange of Krause which is not the equivalent of the claimed body portion having a threaded passageway is shown having a slight curvature but does not define a substantially frustoconical configuration as claimed.

Since Krause does not disclose each and every feature of the electrical connector recited in claim 1, independent claim 1 is not anticipated.

Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and recites the aperture being countersunk to facilitate swaging of the first fastener to the conductive contact. Krause does not disclose a countersunk conductive contact and does not disclose a fastener swaged into a substantially frustoconical configuration in the countersunk portion of the aperture as claimed. Krause also fails to disclose a head member and a body portion of the fastener where the head member is larger than the

aperture in the first conductive contact as recited in claim 15. Accordingly, claims 4 and 15 are not anticipated by Krause.

2. Claims 16-18 are Not Anticipated by Krause

Independent claim 16 is directed to a terminal for an electrical conduit having a conductive contact with an aperture therein, a conductive securing member with a support section and a first locking section where the conductive securing member has a threaded passageway and where the securing member is received in the aperture in the conductive contact and the locking section is swaged radially outwardly into a substantially frustoconical configuration. Claim 16 further recites a second locking section associated with the conductive contact to resist removal of the conductive securing member from the conductive contact by engaging a first locking section on the securing member. These features are not disclosed in Krause either expressly or inherently.

Krause does not disclose or suggest a conductive securing member having a support section and a first locking section where the conductive securing member has a threaded passageway to receive another terminal. Instead, Krause discloses a lug having a passageway and a flange spaced radially outward from the axial passage in the lug such that the threaded passageway does not extend completely through the lug and the flange. Krause further fails to disclose a securing member support section being rotatably received in the aperture in the conductive contact and where the locking section is swaged radially outward into a substantially frustoconical configuration. The portion of the flange of Krause that extends into the aperture of the plate 14 does not have a threaded passageway as claimed. Furthermore, the curved end of the annular flange of Krause is not swaged to form a substantially frustoconical configuration as

claimed. Krause also fails to disclose a second locking section associated with the conductive contact to resist removal of the securing member by engaging the first locking section on the securing member as claimed. Accordingly, independent claim 16 is not anticipated by Krause.

Krause also fails to disclose the first locking section at the distal end of the conductive securing member as in claim 17, or the conductive securing member support section being larger than the aperture as in claim 18 in combination with the features of claim 16. Accordingly, claims 17 and 18 are not anticipated by Krause.

3. Claims 33-36 are Not Anticipated by Krause.

Krause does not disclose each of the claimed features of claims 33-36 so that these claims are not anticipated. Independent claim 33 is directed to an electrical connector having a first conduit assembly with a first conductive contact having an aperture, a first fastener rotatably received in the aperture where the first fastener has a head member and a body portion where a part of the body portion is swaged radially outward into a substantially frustoconical configuration and a second electrical conduit assembly having a second conductive contact to threadedly engage the first fastener. Krause does not disclose a first fastener received in an aperture of a conductive contact and having a head member and a body portion where a part of the body portion is swaged radially outward into a substantially frustoconical configuration. The annular flange of Krause is not a body portion adapted to threadedly engage a fastener and does not have a substantially frustoconical shaped portion as claimed.

Claims 34-36 are also not anticipated by Krause. For example, Krause does not disclose a threaded passageway extending from a head member to a distal end of a body portion as recited in claim 34 either alone or in combination with the features of claim 33. The annular flange of

Krause does not have a threaded passageway as claimed. Krause further fails to disclose a second fastener extending outwardly from the second conductive contact to be received by the threaded passageway of the first fastener that extends from the head member to a distal end of the body portion as in claim 35. Krause further fails to disclose a body portion being threaded as in claim 36. Accordingly, claims 34-36 are not anticipated by Krause.

B. Rejection of Claims 2, 3, 19 and 20 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 2, 3, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,975,821 to Kue.

Kue is cited for allegedly disclosing a washer between a contact and a head member of a fastener. However, Kue does not disclose the claimed washer and provides no motivation or incentive to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Krause. Furthermore, even if one were to modify the device of Krause as suggested in the rejection, the result would not be the claimed invention.

For the reasons discussed above, Krause does not disclose or suggest the claimed electrical connector of independent claim 1. Claims 2 and 3 depend from claim 1 and recite a washer disposed between the first conductive contact and the head member of the fastener. Kue is not related to an electrical connector. Furthermore, Kue discloses an elastic plate member 90 positioned between a cushion member 72 and a nut 70. The cushion member 72 appears to be snapped onto the neck 71 of the nut which has an outwardly extending annular projection. The cushion member 72 of Kue is not a first conductive contact. Furthermore, the elastic plate 90 of Kue appears to allow some axial movement of the cushion member 72 with respect to the neck 71. The feature of Kue has no relation to the claimed invention. Thus, the elastic plate 90 that

contacts a cushion member of Kue provides no motivation or incentive to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a washer in the device of Krause. Accordingly, claims 2 and 3 are not obvious over Krause and Kue either alone or in combination.

Claims 19 and 20 depend from independent claim 16 and also recite a washer positioned between the conductive contact and the conductive securing member support section. For the reasons discussed in connection with claims 2 and 3, Kue provides no motivation or incentive to modify the device of Krause so that the invention of claims 19 and 20 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Accordingly, claims 2, 3, 19 and 20 are allowable over the art of record.

C. Rejection of Claims 5, 6 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 5, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,866,456 to Bentrim. Bentrim is cited for disclosing a spacer attached to a nut.

Bentrim is directed to a captivated nut attached to a sheet or plate 13. Bentrim does not disclose or suggest a spacer disposed on a distal end of a first fastener as in claim 5 where the fastener has a head member and a body portion with a threaded passageway extending through the head member to a distal end of the body portion and where the distal end of the body portion is swaged radially outward into a frustoconical configuration. Instead, Bentrim discloses a nut body having a threaded passage and a shank 14 extending from the end of the nut. The shank 14 of Bentrim does not form a threaded passageway as claimed.

Furthermore, Bentrim provides no motivation or incentive to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Krause. Krause specifically discloses a bead 18 on a bottom face of

the plate member 14 for contacting the opposing surface. Thus, modifying Krause to include a spacer as suggested in the rejection according to the structure of Bentrim would prevent the bead 18 from contacting the opposing surface. It is not obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Krause in a manner that would defeat the intended purpose of the invention of Krause. Furthermore, Krause attaches the nut to the plate member 14 by the annular flange and thus has no need for the retainer 15 of Bentrim. Accordingly, it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a retainer element of Bentrim in the device of Krause.

Furthermore, the retainer 15 of Bentrim is not a spacer as claimed. The retainer 15 captures the nut on the plate member 13. The retainer 15 is not a spacer as in claim 5. The retainer 15 of Bentrim does not have a countersunk opening to facilitate swaging of the first fastener to the spacer as in claim 6. Moreover, claims 5 and 6 depend from claim 1 which is allowable over the art of record for the reasons discussed above. Accordingly, claims 5 and 6 are not obvious over the combination of Bentrim and Krause. Claim 12 depends from claim 5 to recite that the spacer is made of brass. For the reasons discussed in connection with claim 5, claim 12 is also not obvious.

D. Rejection of Claims 7-10, 13, 14 and 22-25 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 7-10, 13, 14 and 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,775,730 to Rowls et al. Rowls et al. is cited for disclosing a boot assembly for a terminal.

For the reasons discussed above, independent claims 1 and 16 are allowable over the art of record. Accordingly, the claims depending therefrom are also allowable. Furthermore, Rowls

et al. provides no motivation or incentive to include a boot on the claimed electrical connector as recited in the claims. Rowls et al. relates to a battery terminal connector having an externally threaded bolt member and a cover member 52. Rowls et al. provides no suggestion of modifying the device of Krause to include a boot member to overlie the axial passage of Krause. Since Krause does not disclose or suggest the claimed electrical connector, claims 7 and 8 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art even if one were to include the cover of Rowls et al.

Claim 9 depends from claim 8 and recites a circumferential groove on an inner wall of the boot and the head member of the first fastener having a circumferential recess to receive the groove on the boot cap. The cover of Rowls et al. does not have a groove on the inner wall thereof and does not suggest a fastener having a recess to receive the groove of the boot cap. Rowls et al. discloses an inwardly extending hook-like portion to hook over the bolt of the connector. Rowls et al. provides no motivation or suggestion to modify the device of Krause to include a boot cap having a circumferential groove on an inner wall and to modify the head to have a recess to receive the groove. Accordingly, claim 9 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art over Krause in view of Rowls et al. Rowls et al. further fails to suggest a boot assembly having an opening therethrough to receive first and second fasteners of an electrical connector as recited in claim 1. Accordingly, claim 10 is also not obvious over the combination of Krause in view of Rowls et al.

Claims 13 and 14 depend from claim 7 and recite the boot assembly made of an elastomeric material. Claims 13 and 14 depend from allowable claim 7 and thus are allowable over the art of record.

Claims 22-24 depend directly or indirectly from independent claim 16 and are allowable as depending from an allowable base claim. These claims correspond substantially to claims 7, 8, 9 and 10 and are allowable for the reasons discussed in connection with these claims.

E. Rejection of Claims 11 and 21 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 11 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Krause. Claims 11 and 21 depend from claims 1 and 16, respectively, to recite that the conductive securing member is made of brass. For the reasons discussed above in connection with independent claims 1 and 16, the structure of the claimed electrical connector and terminal is not disclosed or suggested in Krause. Therefore, claims 11 and 21 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Even if one were to make the device of Krause from brass, the resulting structure would not be the claimed invention.

IX. Conclusion

For the reasons discussed above, the claims are not anticipated by or obvious over the art of record. Accordingly, reversal of the final rejection is requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: Sept 5, 2006

CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (Previously Presented) An electrical connector, comprising:
 - a first electrical conduit assembly having a first conductive contact and an aperture in said first conductive contact;
 - a first fastener rotatably received in said aperture, said first fastener having a head member and a body portion, a threaded passageway extending from said head member to a distal end of said body portion, said distal end of said body portion being radially outwardly swaged into a substantially frustoconical configuration to prevent said first fastener from being accidentally removed from said aperture;
 - a second electrical conduit assembly having a second conductive contact; and
 - a second fastener extending outwardly from said second conductive contact and adapted to be threadably received by said passageway of said first fastener.
2. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein a washer is disposed between said first conductive contact and said head member of said first fastener.
3. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 2, wherein said washer is selected from the group consisting of flat washers and Belleville washers.
4. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein said aperture is countersunk to facilitate swaging said first fastener to said first conductive contact.
5. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein

a spacer having a first opening therethrough is disposed on said first fastener proximal said distal end.

6. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 5, wherein said first opening is countersunk to facilitate swaging said first fastener to said spacer.
7. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein a boot assembly is disposed on said first conductive contact.
8. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 7, wherein said boot assembly has a boot cap adapted to cover said head member of said first fastener.
9. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 8, wherein said boot cap has a circumferential groove on an inner wall thereof, and said head member of said first fastener has a circumferential recess adapted to receive said circumferential groove of said boot cap.
10. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 7, wherein said boot assembly has a second opening therethrough adapted to receive said first and second fasteners therethrough.
11. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein said first fastener is made of brass.

12. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 5, wherein
said spacer is made of brass.
13. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 7, wherein
said boot assembly is made of an elastomeric material.
14. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 13, wherein
said elastomeric material is selected from the group consisting of PVC, TPR and
silicone.
15. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein
said head member is larger than said aperture.
16. (Previously Presented) A terminal for an electrical conduit, comprising:
a conductive contact having an aperture therein;
a conductive securing member having a support section and a first locking section;
said conductive securing member having a threaded through passageway adapted to
threadably receive another terminal;
said securing member support section being rotatably received in said aperture in said
conductive contact, said locking section being radially outwardly swaged into a
substantially frustoconical configuration after said support section is received in
said aperture; and

a second locking section associated with said conductive contact to resist removal of said conductive securing member from said conductive contact by engaging said first locking section on said securing member.

17. (Previously Presented) A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein

 said first locking section is located at the distal end of said conductive securing member.

18. (Original) A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein

 said conductive securing member support section is larger than said aperture.

19. (Original) A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein

 a washer is disposed between said conductive contact and said conductive securing member support section.

20. (Original) A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 19, wherein

 said washer is selected from the group consisting of flat washers and Belleville washers.

21. (Original) A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein

 said conductive securing member is made of brass.

22. (Previously Presented) A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein

a boot assembly is disposed on said conductive contact.

23. (Previously Presented) A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 22, wherein

said boot assembly has a boot cap adapted to cover support section of said conductive securing member.

24. (Previously Presented) A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 23, wherein

said boot cap has a circumferential groove on an inner wall thereof, and said support section of said conductive securing member has a circumferential recess adapted to receive said circumferential groove of said groove cap.

25. (Previously Presented) A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 22, wherein

said boot assembly has an opening therethrough adapted to receive said conductive securing member.

26. (Withdrawn) A method of electrically and mechanically connecting first and second conduit assemblies, comprising the steps of

inserting a first fastener in an aperture in the first conduit assembly;
swaging a distal end of the first fastener to allow the first fastener to be rotatable within the aperture and to prevent accidental removal of the first fastener from the aperture;

inserting a second fastener connected to the second conduit assembly in an internally threaded passageway of the first fastener; and
rotating the first fastener to draw the second fastener into the internally threaded passageway of the first fastener, thereby creating a secure electrical and mechanical connection between the first and second conduit assemblies without unduly moving the first and second conduit assemblies.

27. (Withdrawn) A method of electrically and mechanically connecting first and second conduit assemblies according to claim 26, wherein
rotating the first fastener comprises rotating a head portion of the first fastener.
28. (Withdrawn) A method of electrically and mechanically connecting first and second conduit assemblies according to claim 27, and further comprising
positioning a washer between the head portion of the first fastener and the first conduit assembly.
29. (Withdrawn) A method of electrically and mechanically connecting first and second conduit assemblies according to claim 27, wherein
swaging the distal end of the first fastener comprises swaging the distal end of the first fastener to a conductive contact of the first conduit assembly.
30. (Withdrawn) A method of electrically and mechanically connecting first and second conduit assemblies according to claim 26, and further comprising
positioning a spacer on a distal end of the first fastener before swaging the distal end of the first fastener; and
swaging the distal end of the first fastener to the spacer.

31. (Withdrawn) A method of electrically and mechanically connecting first and second conduit assemblies according to claim 26, and further comprising covering a portion of the first conduit assembly with a protective boot assembly.
32. (Withdrawn) A method of electrically and mechanically connecting first and second conduit assemblies according to claim 31, and further comprising covering a head portion of the first fastener with a boot cap of the protective boot assembly.
33. (Previously Presented) An electrical connector, comprising:
 - a first electrical conduit assembly having a first conductive contact and a first aperture in said first conductive contact;
 - a first fastener rotatably received in said first aperture, said first fastener having a head member and a body portion, a part of said body portion being radially outwardly swaged into a substantially frustoconical configuration to prevent said first fastener from being accidentally removed from said first aperture; and
 - a second electrical conduit assembly having a second conductive contact, said second conductive conduct being adapted to threadably engage said first fastener.
34. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 33, wherein said first fastener has a threaded passageway extending from said head member to said distal end of said body portion.
35. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 34, wherein

a second fastener extends outwardly from said second conductive contact, and is adapted to be received by said first fastener threaded passageway.

36. (Original) An electrical connector according to claim 33, wherein a portion of said body portion of said first fastener is threaded.
37. (Withdrawn) An electrical connector according to claim 36, wherein an inner surface of a second aperture in said second conductive contact is threaded and is adapted to receive said threaded portion of said first fastener.
38. (Withdrawn) An electrical connector according to claim 36, wherein a second fastener is substantially disposed in a second aperture in said second conductive contact, said second fastener has a threaded passageway therethrough adapted to receive said threaded portion of said first fastener.
39. (Withdrawn) An electrical connector according to claim 38, wherein said second fastener is press fit in said second aperture.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

No evidence is being relied on in this appeal.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no other proceedings relating to this application or this appeal.